THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 23RD JULY.

IN the House of Commons, on July 20, upon the motion of Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Conybeare, M. P. for Camborne, was suspended for a month for some correspondence published in the *Star* grossly libelling the Speaker in connection with his ruling permitting the closure during the previous evening's debate on the Irish Drainage Bill. Mr. Gladstone supported the suspension.

THE semi-official *North German Gazette* declares that the presence of Prince Ferdinand of Coburg in Bulgaria is contrary to the treaty of Berlin.

ITALY has sent a note to France declaring that Massowah is an Italian possession.

ADVICES received from the West Indies state that incendiary fires have destroyed the buildings of the National Assembly and other public edifices, and one-fifth of the town of Port-au Prince, the capital of the republic of Hayti. Great uneasiness prevails in the island. The Legations are guarded.

THE "White Pasha" is advancing towards Khartoum. The Mehdi's power is waning.

A FIRE broke out suddenly on forenoon of the 20th instant near the old Residency, Mandalay, destroying over a hundred huts and all the minor monastic buildings within the compound where the high priest of Buddha resides. The estimated loss is about Rs. 40,000.

AT daylight on the 12th, Lieutenant Fowler, with 80 Beluchis, attacked the Karennis from Sawlapaw's [illegible]rritory who had invaded the Shan States at Mokme [illegible]adugale. The enemy was entrenched in [illegible]es, which were stormed by Lieutenant [illegible]'s men at the point of the bayonet. Affairs in Upper Burma are quiet, the special operations in the Sagaing district being carried on with vigour on both sides of the Irrawaddy, and the complete pacification of this troublesome district is anticipated in five or six months.

IT is reported that Mr. Ozanne, the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, when leaving for England, left a sealed packet with Mr. Muir Mackenzie, the acting Director of Agriculture, containing important matter which Mr. Muir Mackenzie was to lay before the Governor. The packet contains an account of the sale of a certain farm by Mr. Crawford, and regarding it a Council meeting, attended by the Governor, the Duke of Connaught, Mr. Richey, and Mr. Naylor, was held. Mr. Moore has dismissed four clerks from Mr. Crawford's office, and the suspensions are so numerous that pensioners have had to be called to take the places of those suspended. It is rumoured that some men have been suspended to make them say what they know, when they will be reinstated. A copy of the charges against Mr. Crawford has been handed to him.

A SUBSCRIPTION list has been started at Utacamand for a memorial to the late General Sir Herbert Macpherson.

THE number of European officers with the regiments of the Hydrabad Contingent is to be increased from four to five.

THE Bill amending the India Councils Act which is about to be introduced by the Secretary of State, in the House of Lords, empowers the Councils constituted in any new Provinces to repeal or amend such local laws as may have been passed previous to the constitution of the Councils.

NOT only the new Town Hall at Simla, but the new Viceregal Lodge has, it seems, suffered severely from the recent heavy rains. The roof of the new Palace has leaked to such an extent that the proposed occupation is likely to be postponed again for a few days, until repairs are effected. Grand certificate that for the P. W. D. which has managed to spend already 13 lakhs of the tax-payers' hard-earned money on it, let alone the furniture.

IF an expedition goes to the black Mountain in autumn, the force will number about 10,000. It is probable, however, that only a portion of this force will cross the frontier, the rest being kept in reserve in case of emergencies. Judging from the precedent of 1868 the expedition is not likely to last long when once active operations begin, for in that year General Wylde finished the campaign in five days. Active operations in the present instance, it is reckoned, will not last more than some six days.

TUESDAY, 24TH JULY.

MR R. H. RENNY, Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum, accompanied by Mr. Stack, District Superintendent of Police, and a body of about fifty armed police, has, under the orders of Government, started for the Bonai Tributary State to put down some serious disturbances that are taking place there. One of the consequences of Mr. Renny's visit in the 1878 was that British Government sequestrated the Keora district, a portion of Bonai consisting of four large parganas. And now a contemporary hopes that the rest of the State will be sequestrated and brought under British management, and that the Raja and his family will be sent to Brindaban, or some such place. The tenants of the State are said to crave for British rule!

THOSE that complain of the weakness of the national defences of England should read the following. In the amount of outlay on army and navy England heads the list, spending on those services more than any other country in the world. More than one third of her national expenditure, or 39 out of 92 millions, is devoted to national defences. The second on the list is Russia, which applies nearly 37 millions, out of a national annual outlay of 130 millions, to the army and navy. The powerful armaments of the German Empire cost nearly 23 millions sterling annually out of a budget of 125 millions, France expends the enormous sum of 147 millions yearly, of which sum 34 millions go to the maintenance of the army and navy. The naval and military expenditure of the Austro-Hungarian Empire is nearly 14 millions, provided by a budget of 97 millions; that of Italy 13 millions out of a total outlay of 63 millions. Taking all the European States, it is estimated that the sum devoted by them to the army and navy amounts to 187½ millions, out of a gross outlay of 773½ millions. But these figures do not indicate the full measure of the burden on their resources that is caused by warlike expenditure.

CONSIDERABLE discussion has recently taken place in England regarding the advisability of fusing the two branches of the legal profession, Barristers and Solicitors. The Solicitor-General, Sir E. Clarke, and a section of the legal profession consider that, in the interests of the public, it is desirable there should be such a fusion, while the Attorney-General, Sir R. Webster, and the great body both of lay and professional men think it is better for all reasons to maintain the separation which now exists between the Barrister, as an Advocate, and the, perhaps wrongly termed, lower branch of the profession. It does not seem probable that any change will be made in this respect for many years to come, if ever.

RECENTLY the following questions were submitted to the Attorney-General: "May a Barrister advise and otherwise act for the outside client, and receive a fee direct, without the intervention of a Solicitor? To what extent, if at all, is this right limited after a writ has been issued? Is there any minimum limit to the fee which a counsel may charge in non-contentious business?" And the following was the answer of the Attorney-General: 'The matters to which you refer are not governed by any written rule, but by the practice and traditions of the profession which have been recognised from time immemorial. With reference to contentious business, in my opinion, neither before nor after litigation is commenced should a Barrister act or advise without the intervention of a Solicitor . . . .As regards non-contentious business the case is, in my opinion, somewhat different. Speaking generally, there is, in my opinion, no objection to a Barrister seeing and advising a lay client without the intervention of a Solicitor upon points relating to the lay client's own personal conduct, or the management or disposition of his own affairs or transactions. As regards the fees in cases in which counsel are willing to advise a lay client on the circumstances to which I have referred, I know of no rule beyond this, that no junior should accept a fee of less than £ 1-3-6, and no leader less than £ 2-4-6." The matter is one of considerable interest even beyond the limits of the profession.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH JULY.

THE Indian National Telegraph Union has telegraphed to England:—Bradlaugh's motion for appointment of Royal Commission on Indian administrative and financial reforms approved. Result keenly awaited. Necessity of such Commission generally admitted. But conviction is general that no inquiry can be perfectly satisfactory unless the Commission contain a majoity of eminent English statesmen and leading Indians like Dadabhai Naoroji in whom the country has confidence. The appointment of Anglo-Indian officials is deprecated, as they cannot fairly judge their own acts. The inquiry must be thorough, and especially directed to finance and constitution of Legislative Councils and India Council on the lines formulated by the Indian National Congress.

THE speech of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in Parliament against the construction of a tunnel between England and France is noticed with approval by the German press. The *North German Gazette* believes the scheme to be generally and justly unpopular in England, and that Sir M. Hicks-Beach was only the mouthpiece of the bulk of the nation, as well as of the majority in the House of Commons, in objecting to the realisation of such a project. He declared, that "England's insular position is one of the best guarantees of peace." The *Berliner Tageblatt* thinks that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's picture of the present condition of France will be received by Frenchmen with a sour expression of countenance. It contains, nevertheless, much truth. The *Vossische* thinks, indeed, that the declaration of the English Minister will tend to increase the ill-feeling of the French towards England. The *National*, reading "between the lines" of the speech, discovers England's extreme distrust in her military institutions, and adds that this symptom of weakness is more likely than the building of a tunnel to tempt a warlike neighbour to attack her. Eminent German military men, however, consider that an attempt to attack England would be sheer folly, provided she takes care to keep up her fleet and coast fortifications. They also regard the introduction of universal military service in England as unnecessary, and not adapted to the peculiar circumstances of England, which owing to her insular position, admit of no comparison with those of Continental States.

THE *Times* in an articale on the Thibetan difficulty, strongly deprecates any idea of an advance to Lhassa:—"If there is any thought of a counter-attack on Thibet, we must insist that the business is not one to be undertaken with a light heart, or without the most absolute necessity, or without full conurrence of the Home Government It is true enough that an attack on Sikkim is no less a provocation than an attack on British India; but it is also true for parity of reasons that an attack on Thibet is an attack on China, and it needs to be considered how such a movement as this might be viewed by the Chinese Government, and what troublesome complication might come of it. * * A march on Lhassa might be in the nature of a military parade, but it would be conducted over difficult ground, and to a very distant objective. It might be a lesson to the Thibetans, but it would be a lesson also to ourselves, and we are not sure that, when the totals come to be added up, the advantage, after all, would be found to rest with the invaders There is the chance, too, of embroiling ourselves with China—a country which we touch at more points than one, and with which it is our interest to maintain our present very friendly relations. We shall have quite enough to do to arrive at an amicable settlement as to the questions of Chinese emigration to Australia. The authority of China over Thibet may be a very shadowy thing, but Thibet is at least a nomial dependecy of China and is not to be treated by us without regard to this fact."

THE interesting question whether a fast steamer is more or less safe than a slow one has been lately started by an American magazine, and conclusively settled by the judgment of experts on evidence that applies as well to the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, and the

Mediterranean as to the Atlantic. Of ten Atlantic captains who gave their verdict on the subject in the *North American Review*, all but two decisively declare the fast ship to be safer than the slow one. Even the two dissentients do not pronounce in favour of the slow ship, but profess difficulty in making up their minds.

THURSDAY, 26TH JULY.

THE Lahore paper says :—"There is no foundation for the statement in the *Englishman* that the question of reducing the salaries of all Secretaries to Government to Rs. 3,500 is under consideration. The question could only be dealt with in connection with the salaries of all other big officials, and this was a matter excluded from the considerations of the Finance Committee."

THE Government of H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore have offered the South Indian Railway Company a guarantee of four per cent interest on the cost of the proposed railway within the Travancore State from Quilion to the British frontier, provided the Company undertake to construct the whole line from Quilion to Tinnevelley.

A SERIOUS fight occured at the Victoria Dock on Tuesday between some Seedee firemen of the mail steamer *Sutlej* and some Pathan ship labourers. The disturbance originated in consequence of a dispute between a Seedee and a Pathan as to who should go first to the tap for drink. The Seedee was severely injured, and his comrades seeing him assulted, went on board the ship where the labourers were at work and a fight ensued, which was put a stop to by the plucky interference of the police. Several arrests were made.

IT is said that Government intends to withdraw the convict settlement from the Nicobars. The Nicobars will thus be practically abandoned to the fate of a No-Man's-Land. There are about twenty islands in the cluster, but only three are of considerable size, the Great Nicobar being seventy or eighty miles in circumference. The aborigines are said to number about 8,000, and they used to have an evil reputation for their treatment of ship-wrecked sailors. The foreign or casual population numbers about 240 convicts, under a European superintendent, and some sixty other persons. The English are not the only European power that has held the Nicobars. For nearly a hundred years Denmark claimed them, only surrendering her claim to the English in 1848. The Government of India formally took possession of the islands, and made a penal settlement at Camorta in 1869 or 1870, but both Europeans and natives of India have dreaded to live there because of the unhealthy climate. The islands grow fine fruits and yams in abundance. The principal articles of trade are the produce of the cocoanut, palm, treapany, ambergris, tortoise-shell, and edible bird's nests, which are bartered by the islanders to Indians and Malays.

THE ingenuity of European beggars in general has always been remarkable, but the Persian has fairly beaten them all. 'Much assistance is given him by "an almanack for the use of mendicants," of which there are two editions published. The one, price three francs, gives the names and addresses of several hundreds of people who are classed as "charitable." The beggar who is provided with this directory saves much trouble and time in going his rounds. He knows whom to avoid, and whom to visit, economizes his energies, and works on a system. The other edition of the almanack, priced at six francs, is a far completer volume, and places mendicancy on a scientific basis. It contains not only a large number of names of "charitable" persons, but adds to each name a short biography. His or her religion is marked; political opinions, habits, and peculiarities are given; and the most convenient hour for calling is noted. Some samples are given of these "biographies." Thus Mon. A. is a rich proprietor; gives a 5 franc piece without trouble." Mon. B. "never gives money, ask for clothes." Mon. C. "Protestant; is interested in getting children sent to school; gives boots and stockings. Madame D. is 'interested only in children. Ask for clothes for the baby and mother." The directory, it is stated, is prepared with great care, and always brought to date. Any mendicant giving the name of a new find in the form of a "charitable" person to the publisher is suitably rewarded.'

THE questions which will come up for decision at the Simla Railway Conference are :—

Limits to which errors should be desregarded in invoices for goods booked through.

Application of the value-payable system to railway receipt-notes.

Reconsideration of certain Regulations made at the Traffic Conference of 1884, which although carried, were objected to by certain railways.

Condition under which the stores of a railway should be carried on foreign lines, including surplus stores.

Penalty for breach of the Conference Regulation under which all traffic shall be sent by the shortest route, provided it is the cheapest.

Development of season-ticket traffic, and simplification of the conditions under which return tickets are issued.

Suggested modifications in the Miscellaneous Goods Receipts Form, S. N. 36.

Provision of maxima and minima standard dimensions for Indian railways.

Safety appliances for working railways.

Inter-communication between driver, guard, and passengers in railway trains.

Extension of the system of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son's circular tours in India, so as to embrace residents in India.

Consideration of the question of reducing the number of classes of railway carriages in India.

Reconsideration of Commerce Regulation 87 (f) [Rule VI, Resolution 33, Conference 1882].

Publication of a single quarterly or monthly goods tariff for all Indian Railways.

Reconsideration of Conference Regulation 43, Rule XII. [of the Conference Rules of 1882.]

Proposed alterations in the rules for booking parcels.

Concessions for the conveyance of race-horses by railway.

Reconsideration of some of the rules for the interchange of rolling-stock, passed at the Railway Conference of 1882.

Formation of a Committee of General Managers.

Reconsideration of various Regulations passed at the Railway Conference of 1882.

Uniform rates for certain description of coaching traffic on Indian railways.

As the reader will see there is more of red-tapism on the programme than anything of real public interest.

FRIDAY, 27TH JULY.

GENERAL Foster's tenure of office as a member of the Indian Council came to an end on the 22nd instant.

A SERIOUS outrage was committed on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway on Monday night. A native of Bokhara, returning from Mecca, stabbed a fellow passenger to death and severely wounded two others.

ACCORDING to the *Chinese Times* there was once a married couple both passionately addicted to theBlack smoke. A child was born to them, who shortly after his birth fell ill. "Physicians sore long time he bore," until the parents in despair took to the opium anew and left him to die. "Behold! as they puffed at the pipe, the smoke wafted to the child's nostrils, and giving a sneeze he instantly revived and began to cry." Upon inhaling more of the smoke he laughed and grew exceedingly lively. So they fed him on this nutritious diet and he throve, but in an evil day—perhaps the stock of opium had run down—they withheld his allowance, and he incontinently died. The journal responsibe for the story enters at length into the medical aspect of the phenomenon, and asserts that that the taste for strong drink is hereditary is a physiological fact.

IT is gratifying no doubt to learn that the native students sent to England to study agriculture at Cirencester College are making good use of their opportunities. Pundit Srilal, Secretary to the Bijnor Agricultural Society, who went to England in 1885 under the auspices of the N. W. P. Government, has passed the final examination of the College with honours, and obtained the diploma of M. R. A. C. Besides the honours at Cirencester he has gained the diploma of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, and the First-class Certificate of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. The Pundit has recently been on a tour of three months in the United States and Canada to acquaint himself with the system of farming in America, and we find his name in a paper on the subject of agricultural improvements in India before the East India Association on the 16th July, Sir John Strachey presiding on the occasion. One of the Cirencester students has already done good work in Bengal in connection with the investigation into the diseases of the silkworm. Pundit Srilal is expected in India in September next.

REPORTS from Mokme state that, notwithstanding their recent defeat by Lieutenant Fowler, the Karenese, numbering about 500, are still in the neighbourhood. From Tavoy it is reported that 30 men concerned in the late rebellion have been captured by the Siamese authorities, who are making them over to our officers.

THE head of the notorious murderer and dakait leader Nga Pu has been brought in by his cousin. Nga Pu at one time had 300 followers, and was concerned in the death of Inspector Rogers some few months ago. The cousin is also a dakait. The hope of pardon and of receiving the reward of Rs. 1,000 induced him to turn on his relative. This happened at Tharrawaddy.

THE Governor of Madras has called for a statement of the late trains on the Southern India Railway, and has discovered that 15 per cent. run late. The company has been urged to secure greater punctuality.

SATURDAY, 28TH JULY.

THE *Englishman* says :—"Sir Bradford Leslie has sent an interesting account of the proposed extension of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway from Benares to Calcutta. The Western Bengal Railway is designed in the interests of the Bengal and Calcutta trade, and the line would form, so to speak, the string of the bow to the East Indian Railway, which follows the great northerly bend of the Ganges. While giving more direct communication with the North-West the proposed line would open up a new rich country with plentiful coolie and pilgrim traffic, and abounding in resources which have not yet been tapped for the English market. Both for through and local traffic the line is a most promising one, and a second leading line is calculated to place Bengal more nearly on a footing of equality with Bombay in the matter of railway communication."

THE Bombay Municipal Bill is likely to receive the assent of the Viceroy very shortly, so that it may come into operation from the first of September. A short supplementary Bill will then be passed by the Legislative Council, enabling the Small Cause Court to deal with Municipal cases.

FOUR Counsel have been retained in connection with the legal proceedings, which will probably be taken in the Bombay High Court, after the issue of the report of the Parliamentary Committee of enquiry into the Deccan Mining scandals. The Advocate-General, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Branson have been retained for Sirdar Diler Jung. Mr. James Jardine, it is expected, will lead for His Highness the Nizam.

AN inventor in New Hampshire has built and equipped a "bicycle" railway. The track has an overhead and a surface rail, with grooved rail bearings on the bottom of the first and the top of the latter, the cars being quite narrow, and the engine is only about 4 feet wide over all. The engine now being built has two small wheels over the boiler and two others over the tank, the engine and tank being on one frame, under the tank is a pair of small wheels—all these pairs of wheels being placed tandem or fore and aft—and under the boiler is one 8 foot diameter grooved driving wheel. The distance between the upper and lower [redacted] feet. The cars will be about 4 feet wide. The engine will weigh about 20 tons in working order. It is interesting to note that this inventor, like some others in the same field, talks of attaining speed of 200 miles an hour, requiring sleeping cars only for trains to South America. He claims for his system cheapness of construction and operation, safety, and speed. Very elaborate detailed plans and working drawings have been prepared and the experimental line, three miles long, is to be in operation by July. According to report a Company has already been organized.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)

(SESSION 1888-9.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A, F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E. on *Tuesday*, the 31*st Inst.*. at 4 P. M

Subject: Theory of Analytic Functions. Foundations of the Differential Calculus.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 31*st Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Temperature and its Measurement; Thermometers.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father de Penaranda, S. J., on *Wednesday* the 1*st August* at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Introductory to Astronomy. A first Glance Aloft.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the 2*nd August* at 7½ P. M.

Subject Reflection on Curved Surface.

LECTURE by Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, M. A., on *Friday* the 3*rd August* at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Accelerated Motion. Normal Acceleration.

LECTURE by Babu Pramatha Nath Bose, B. Sc., F. G. S., on *Friday*, the 3*rd August* at 7½ P. M.

Subject: The Minerals.

LECTURE by Babu Taraprasanna Roy, F. C. S., F. I. C., on *Saturday*, the 4*th August*, at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Preparation and Properties of Oxygen.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

July 28th, 1888.

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1888.

THE NEW EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

THE educational policy of the Government of India is formulated in the 17th paragraph of the resolution appended to Sir Alfred Croft's Report, and we are sorry to say that it is a retrograde policy. Summed up in a few words the policy is this: Although the state of education is not so satisfactory as it is desirable it should be, yet it is not altogether unsatisfactoy; the people of themselves are establishing schools and colleges; it is not the intention of Government to compete with private efforts; Government has pioneered the way, and it should be its aim gradually to retire from education, though it will aid private enterprize by giving "subscriptions of money." The money given by Government to aid education should be of the nature of a vanishing fraction, constantly diminishing and becoming beautifully less till it vanishes into thin air. Is this policy worthy of a great empire like the British Indian empire? Is this policy worthy of England which prides itself in being one of the foremost and most advanced of nations? We have called it a retrograde policy, for it is evident that the Government is receding from that lofty position which it took on this subject half a century ago; it is shirking that responsibility which it undertook when it first awoke to a sense of its duty. Lord William Bentinck began a well-known Minute on education with the following words:—"As it now seems an universally admitted axiom that education and the knowledge to be imparted by it can alone effect the moral regeneration of India, nothing need be said in support of this principle." This was written on the 20th of January 1835. Contrast this with the icy coldness of the resolution of July 1888:—"The Government of India recognizes its responsibility to provide, so far as its finances permit, facilities for the education of the people. But in educational, as in all other matters, it is the policy of the Government of India to avoid entering into competition with private enterprize: it pioneers the way; but having shown the way, it recognizes no responsibility to do for the people what the people can and ought to do for themselves." This is the grand educational policy of enlightened England. It is the policy of withdrawal. It is the policy of shirking responsibility. The Government of India has shown us the way. It has shown us where we are to get the Professors, where to get the books, what books to get, what system of instruction we should pursue, what sort of school houses we should build,—and there its responsibility ends! But who is to pay the piper? Of course the people will pay the piper, Government is very kind. We are dying of hunger, we are shivering with cold, and we have no money in our pockets wherewith to buy either food or clothes; Government shows us the rice-seller's shop and clothier's shop, tells us—"Be ye fed, be ye clothed," and retires with a complacent smile, after performing such a wonderful act of charity! Our readers will observe that Government does not recognize the responsibility of educating the common people—a responsibility which is recognized by all civilized Governments. It only recognizes the responsibility "*to provide facilities for the education of the people.*" We suppose Government has discharged this part of the responsibility by showing the people the way. After that its responsibility ceases. But to what extent will Government afford facilities for the education of the people? *As far as its finances permit.*" That in plain English means that Government has no money for education. *As far as its finances permit*, but its finances will never permit, as it suffers from chronic deficit. What with the huge Home charges, what with the extravagant military expenditure, what with eight millions sterling spent on the North-West Frontier, what with the extravagant salaries of Covenanted civilians, what with the cost of the Simla exodus, what with exorbitant expense in every branch of the administration, it will be absolutely impossible to find a single rupee for promoting the education of the people. Government spends every year lakhs upon lakhs in maintaining the Police establishment, that is to say an establishment for hand cuffing, imprisoning and hanging Her Majesty's subjects in India, but it has no money for educating them. It has money for maintaining the hangman, but it has no money for supporting the school-master; though the truth is, that if the school-master were abroad everywhere in India, the hangman's occupation would be gone; for in proportion to the density of popular ignorance is the frequency of crime. The power that hangs should also educate, otherwise it is no civilized power.

If there is any one truth more firmly established at the present day than any other, it is this, that it is the duty of every Government to educate the common people. For a popular solution of the question, whether it is the duty of Government to educate the mass of the people, we would refer the Government of India to the masterly speech of Macaulay in the House of Commons in 1847, in which with scathing logic and burning eloquence he proves that it is the duty of the State to educate the common people. The whole of the argument, animated as it is with brilliant rhetoric, Macaulay himself reduces to the following syllogism:—"This then is my argument. It is the duty of Government to protect our persons and property from danger. The gross ignorance of the common people is a principal cause of danger to our persons and property. Therefore, it is the duty of the Government to take care that the common people shall not be grossly ignorant." We defy all the logicians in the world to find any fallacy in this syllogism. If the Government is wise, it will spend more money upon the school-master than upon the policeman or the hangman. If this is done, the cost of the police will be considerably reduced, if not altogether eliminated. The root of crime is ignorance; remove ignorance, and crime will be greatly reduced, if it does not altogether disappear. But the policy of Government seems to be—gorge the policeman, and starve the school-master. The carrying out of this policy may keep the country quiet, but it will not assuredly promote that object which Lord William Bentinck had so much at heart, namely, "the moral regeneration of India." It is to us a matter of the deepest regret that Lord Dufferin shortly before laying down the Viceregal sceptre should deliberately record in a formal resolution that in the matter of popular education "Government recognizes no responsibility to do for the people what the people can and ought to do for themselves." His Excellency might have spared us this unkindest cut of all. His Lordship increased the burdens of the people by the imposition of the Income tax; and now His Lordship tells us that "the people can and ought" to educate themselves. One would suppose as if the Government of India thought that with this increased burden of taxation we would be better able to educate ourselves than we were formerly,—the increased burden on our shoulders quickening our locomotion. But in all sober seriousness we deny that the people *can* educate themselves. The people have been overtaxed in all conscience; over-taxation has reduced them to the brink of starvation; they have hardly enough to eat and drink—many millions getting only one meal a day; they have no means to get proper clothing for themselves,—many putting on mere rags to cover their nakedness; their houses are mere huts more fit for the habitation of wild animals than of rational human beings:—and these people are told that they *can* and *ought* to educate themselves. To us this sort of language sounds like sheer mockery. A man suffering from a violent attack of Asiatic cholera may as well be told that he can and ought to walk about. The truth is, and all the world knows it, that the people of India are unable to educate themselves, having not enough resources for the purpose. Spasmodic efforts may be made here and there by some wealthy and enterprising individuals; but to maintain a system of national education which should reach all classes, the people are quite unable. To expect the people to educate themselves is to expect an impossibility. We have shown above that it is the duty of Government to educate the common people; but it may be urged that *that* is not the duty of a foreign Government. Well, that certainly is intelligible. But in that case England should make no pretensions to governing India on enlightened and advanced principles, and should abandon that lofty position which she occupies among the nations at present as the only power in the world which governs its foreign subjects on principles similar to those on which it governs its own subjects at home. Is England prepared to abandon that high and unique position? The declaration of the policy of withdrawal from education, high and low, is a virtual abandonment of that position. Can it be that Government has come to the conclusion that ignorance is the foster parent of loyalty, as some people think that ignorance is the mother of devotion? Can it be that the constant croakings of the Anglo-Indian Press about the disloyalty of the educated Natives of India, and its oft repeated cry of "close the schools and colleges" has told upon the Government? Can it be that the criticisms of the Native Press on the measures of Government, our National Congress, our political associations, our mass meetings have induced Government to discourage education? We can hardly believe it. We cannot believe that England will forsake that enlightened, that advanced, that generous policy which she has been pursuing in India since Her Gracious Majesty herself took the reins of Government into her own hands. At the same time this new and ill-starred educational policy fills us with misgivings. We hope and trust that our misgivings are groundless, and that the Government will carry on the same generous policy as heretofore. An Empire founded on the ignorance of a people has an unstable basis, since an ignorant people is susceptible of being swayed by every sort of impulse; whereas an Empire founded and knit together by popular eduction is stable, the people appreciating the blessings of enlightenment and civilization. Long may England pursue in India her pacific and generous policy and thus gain the affections of the children of the soil than which nothing can more contribute to the permanance of her power and the stability of her dominion.

THE CRIMPING SYSTEM.

THE general administration report of the Bhagulpore for the year 1887 88 submitted by Mr. Beames the Commissioner, although characterized by the Lieutenant-Governor as "meagre and less interesting than Mr. Beames might have made it," contains one or two matters of painful interest. There used to be always a considerable weaving industry, especially of silk cloths in Bhagulpore, but it seems that the industry is dying out. A few years ago Bhagulpore silks were extensively sold in the Bazars of Calcutta, but now they are becoming conspicuous by their absence. The explanation of this fact is given by the Collector of the district, who says—"As usual I have to notice the weavers as worst oft among artizans, and year by year they take more and more to agriculture." The increase of the number of agriculturists is no doubt a blessing to the country, but the decline of an useful industry is a great calamity. We suppose the weavers are not all weavers of silk fabrics but also of cotton, and the decline of the industry is doubtless to be ascribed to the free importation of cotton goods from Britain and to the establishment of numerous cotton mills in the country, especially in the Western Presidency. Though we believe with Sir William Hunter that a new era of industry is about to dawn upon India, which will enable her at no distant time to compete with England and America, and thus add to the wealth and prosperity of the country yet it is difficult for us to refrain from a tear on the hard lot of the Bhagulpore weavers. As the weavers are declining, the Marwaris,—those money-lending Shylocks—are in the hey-day of their prosperity. We are told that "they are the most prosperous class in all the large towns," and "are getting a greater hold on the district" than before. These people prey on the misfortunes of their fellow-men, when other people decline, they flourish. But the misery of the weavers

and the prosperity of the Marwaris are not the only topics of painful interest in the narrative before us. The most painful of all topics is the system of recruitment of labourers for the tea gardens of Assam and Cachar. When in the morning or evening or at breakfast, people partake of the "cup that cheers but not inebriates," little do they think of the sufferings to which some of their fellow-creatures have been subjected while preparing for them this luxury. Little do they think that for providing for them this cheering cup, some of their countrymen and country-women are made to suffer the pains of slavery. The Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs declares that "men and women are sold for Assam and Cachar without being in any proper sense of the term free agents." Yes, these are the words of a Government official who has been purposely appointed to watch the working of the system:—"*men and women are sold*;" and the head of the Government does not contradict the assertion. We had hoped that the Act of 1882 would remove the evils of the old system of recruitment, but it was a baseless hope; the result shows that the evil is now far greater than it ever was. Formerly there were some checks in the way of licensing and registering; but now that those safe-guards have been laid aside, the crimp has all his own way. Freed from the restraints of licensing and registration, he easily trepans scores of men and women. The professional crimp paints in gorgeous language the glories of that land of promise to which he wishes to decoy a poor woman reduced to the brink of starvation; and the poor woman consents and is carried away. But this is not a bad case, since the woman, although deceived, gives her consent. There are cases frequently of kidnapping. Young girls are decoyed into a place under some pretext or other, and forcibly carried away and sent off to the tea gardens. The system of free recruitment is doing infinite mischief. We learn from the Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor on Mr. Beames's Report that "four cases of abduction" have come before the Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs for trial under his special powers. We are glad to find that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is deeply impressed with the evils of the present system, and is determined to remove them by a change in the law. We trust the whole system will be overhauled, and condign punishment inflicted on those wicked men who are engaged in this vile traffic. The subject is now before the Government of India, and we hope that something will be done before Lord Dufferin leaves the country. The law must be not only changed and restrictions put upon the system of recruiting, but great care should be taken in the selection of officers to whom is entrusted the whole of this business. We have great hopes that something will be done in this matter from the following words of the Lieutenant-Governor, "These very serious charges have already been under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration. Instead of a real system of free labour, there is too much reason to believe that the Act of 1882, has had the effect of bringing about a state of things for worse than that which it was intended to supersede. Under the new system the operations of contractors and recruiters continue, and the recruitment is no more spontaneous than it was under the old system, the difference is that these operations are now entirely uncontrolled by the careful check of licensing and registering which safe-guarded them under the former system, and in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, some change in the law is imperatively demanded, which shall result in some control being put on the recruitment of labourers before they are deported from the Bengal Provinces." But in our opinion all the evils will not be removed by merely checking the system of recruitment. Further check is required in the passage to Assam and Cachar, and in the tea-gardens themselves. The whole system of coolie labour imperatively demands investigation and fresh legislation.

ORDERS AND TITLES—THEIR EVIL CONSEQUENCES.

SUPERFICIALLY considered orders, titles and honors appear to be very appropriate forms for rewarding merit. The king, as the representative of the people, does but his duty in taking note of the special merits of individuals. In fact, titles are but crystallizations of the popular opinion made current by the stamp of the highest authority in the land, and it would be unreasonable to deny that this style of rewarding merit is at once the cheapest and most convenient. And, as a matter of fact, it has been recognized from a very early period of human civilization. In some form or other titles are recognized in almost every state of society, and the tenacity with which they are upheld is at times amusing to note. The means taken to symbolize titles and honors are at times even more amusing. But they are not the less potent in their influence on that account. In this respect, certain democratic contrivances are at times most amusing. Not to go out of the metropolis, we have among the very respectable class of Sonarbanias of Calcutta, the mode of indicating social rank by the number of comfits (*batasa*) presented on ceremonial occasions. Those who are entitled to 19 *batasas* would cause most unpleasant wranglings if they were allowed one less. Its parallel may be found among Englishmen in the order of entry in a dinner room. But if honors and titles have their uses they are equally open to the charge of being injurious to the well-being of society. They create distinctions and encourage inimical feelings where peace and good-will and mutual love and affection should be the most prevalent. But what we strongly object to is the demoralization which it invariably brings on. The recent disclosures made in France regarding the sale of honors by M. Wilson are sufficient to deter all honest men from all encouragement to systems of titles and orders. In England things are fairly well managed, and the opportunities for wholesale jobbery are not many; but even there the distribution of titles and honors is made on other considerations than those of merit. Private, personal, or party services claim the highest consideration, and literary or scientific merit or public services are allowed to go to the wall. A private secretary, an adroit whip, or an active partisan voter carries the coronet which a Newton can never think of. In fact the whole system of honors and titles serves mostly as a potent instrument in the hands of the minister for the time being to purchase the support of outsiders. A minister going out of office usually, we may almost say invariably, not only provides for the most favored who would be put out of office, but also raises them in their social rank by the bestowal of titles and honors, whether deserving or not. In this respect the Ins have a tremendous advantage over the Outs, and they seldom neglect to make the most of it. And looking to the amount of demoralization it causes, one may well say that there should be no honors, titles, and orders rather than have them with their attending demoralization. It may be all very well to talk of impetus to public spirit, public works and the cultivation of high orders of merit. But looking to the amount of private enterprize in the United States of America, it would be idle all to talk of public good being promoted by honors and titles. In caste-ridden India, in Hindu days, there was no title to talk of, and people did more for the public good than they have done in these days of lavish Stars and badges and Rajaships and Rai Bahaduris. Certain it is that subscriptions for schools, colleges, hospitals and other purposes flowed more freely in former days when such baubles were scarce than in the present day when they are cheap as blackberries in season. At the same time the amount of demoralization in the present day has become intolerable. People are not now concerned with the merits of any public movement, particularly for addresses and memorials; they think most of the effect it would have upon the dispensers of titles. True it is that undue multiplication of titles will reduce their value almost to a nullity, and we may have Rai Bahadurs in India content with the earnings of a porter, as we have in Spain Hidalgos, who find their manors behind the counters of coffee-shops. But in the mean time they become positive nuisances. And the value of public opinion is utterly destroyed, as far as address-givers are exponents of that opinion. At one time the rage for address-giving and testimonials was so great that the Court of Directors found it necessary to put it down with a high hand, as regards officers employed under them. Unfortunately their despatch on the subject was limited to District officers and did not include Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, and as Governors have the power of distributing titles they cause an amount of demoralization frightful to behold. People sign addresses and subscribe largely for testimonials, not from any conviction as to the worth of the officers concerned, but speculatively with a view to see their own names in the next Honors List. There are disappointments no doubt, but failures serve to whetten, and not to deaden, the appetite of those who have no other merit but their suppleness to sign addresses. The evil in this respect is greater than any good that we can reckon upon from orders and systems of titles.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S FIRST UTTERANCES ON INDIA.

The Viceroy Designate of India is receiving a series of public entertainments on his return from Canada, and these have furnished him with opportunities to tell the public what he thinks of the responsibilities imposed upon him by his appointment to the highest post under the Crown outside the limits of the United Kingdom. The Marquis of Lansdowne paid a visit to his Wiltshire home on the 15th ultimo, and was presented with an address. In replying to the address, his Lordship thus spoke of his selection for the Viceroyalty of India:—"With regard to my selection for the Viceroyalty of India, I will say this only, I have, at any rate, one qualification for the post, and that is a sense of the immense responsibility which rests upon the shoulders of those who are called upon to administer the affairs of that dependency of the Crown. I am under the impression that the responsibility of Government will be heavier than it is at the present time. I think, however, that we may derive encouragement from the past history of our connection with India to this extent—that we may allow ourselves to believe that British rule in India has achieved gigantic results, not only in increasing the wealth, and the extent and the reputation of the Empire, but in adding to the happiness and well-being of the millions who are committed to our charge in that part of the world. We have been able to protect the Native races of India from external attack and from internal commotion; we have been able to develop their industries; we have been able to spread education amongst them; in a word, I hope to conduct the Government of the country in such a manner as to convince its people that although we are there as conquerors and aliens, our presence has been of unmixed advantage to the country. I can conceive of no great honor than that of being called upon to take part in the Government of British India; and I rejoice to learn from you that I may depend upon carrying with me the good will and confidence of the people of Chippenham." England might well be proud of the noble work which she had so far accomplished in India. If she had done nothing beyond giving us the enormous advantages of the *Pax Brittanica* which now prevails throughout the length and breadth of the country and the incalculable benefits of Western education, that alone would have justified her conquest and occupation of India. But although British rule has achieved gigantic results, much still remains to be done before England's mission in this country can be said to have been fulfilled. That mission, as we take it, is to raise India from the torpor of ages, and to make her fit to govern herself. The Anglo-Indian statesmen who help in the accomplishment of this great and noble work will earn the lasting gratitude of the teeming millions of this continent. It is a matter of joy that our Viceroy designate fully realizes the heavy responsibilities which his acceptance of the Governor-Generalship of India has thrown upon him. And he is quite

right in thinking that the responsibility of the Indian Government will be heavier than it is at the present time.

At Caine another address was presented to Lord Lansdowne in replying to which his Lordship claimed the sympathy and support of Wiltshire men in discharging the duties of the extremely difficult and delicate position of Viceroy of India. A luncheon followed, and his health having been proposed, Lord Lansdowne thus replied to the toast:—"Regarding his appointment as Lord Dufferin's successor, he noticed as he entered that borough amongst the many friendly inscriptions one of which seemed to him to sum up in a single sentence the feelings with which he should like to undertake the office. The motto expressed a hope that his administration of India might prove a blessing to the Native races. No better ambition could fire the mind of any one who was called upon to take part in the conduct of public affairs in India, and if that prayer of the good people of Caine were answered, he should not have left his old home in vain." Noble words these and worthy of the nobleman who uttered them! We do earnestly and sincerely hope that Lord Lansdowne's administration will prove a blessing to the one-sixth of the whole human race inhabiting this country. If his Lordship should, during his tenure of the Indian Viceroyalty, allow himself to be guided by the eternal principles of justice and by a sincere desire to promote the advance of the millions whose destinies are about to be committed to his hands, the prayer of the people of Caine will surely be answered. No nobler aspiration could animate an English Statesman who accepts the Viceroyalty of India than to make his rule a real blessing to his Indian fellow-subjects. There can be no doubt whatever that Lord Lansdowne will come out to this country firmly resolved to do good to its people.

It is well known that the Viceroy designate of India is a distinguished Oxford man. He gained a considerable social reputation during his University career and formed a large circle of friends. It was, therefore, natural that the old College should congratulate him heartily on his appointment to the Viceroyalty of India. The fellows of Balliol College, accordingly, entertained Lord Lansdowne at a dinner, which was given in the College hall. We see that two ex-Viceroys, Lord Northbrook and Lord Ripon, were present on the occasion and that the Indian Services were represented by Sir Alfred Lyall, General Strachey, Sir William Hunter and others. Lord Lansdowne, in replying to the toast of his health, observed that the responsibilities of the Indian Viceroyalty were now greater than they had ever been. His Lordship remarked that the task of governing India with credit is almost beyond reasonable ambition; and that to perform it without discredit, is enough to satisfy the aspirations of most people. These remarks clearly show that Lord Lansdowne is fully alive to the fact that the "ma-bap" *regime* of which the Indian bureaucrat was so fond is rapidly passing away; and that the time has arrived when he must re-cast his ideas of Indian administration. The educational policy which Indian Government has pursued during the past half a century, has effected a moral revolution in the country. It is idle for English Statesmen to shut their eyes to this stern fact which cannot be gainsaid. The India of to-day is widely different from the India of the pre-Mutiny era. It is most hopeful and encouraging to find that our Viceroy designate has realized the changed circumstances of the country he is coming out to govern; and we trust he will frame his policy accordingly.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The usual preliminary annual Report on the administration of Indian Railways during the year 1887-88, by Colonel Conway-Gordon, the Director-General of Railways, has been published. The reader is aware that this document is prepared for presentation to Parliament and it takes the place of the report which used to be formerly drawn up by Sir J. Danvers, the Government Director of Indian Railways in England. It appears that the net receipts of Indian Railways during the past official year were less by nearly 39 lakhs than in the previous year. This was, of course, the result of a decrease in the traffic. The decrease was most marked on the North-Western, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and the Rajputana-Malwa Railways and it was chiefly due to the depressed state of the grain trade. On the North-Western Railway there was also a considerable falling off in the carriage of railway material, owing, no doubt, to the completion of the frontier lines. The total length of railways open for traffic in India on the 31st March, was 14,383 miles, of which 4,565 miles were in the hands of Guaranted, Assisted or other Companies, 8,294 miles were State lines, worked by State agency or leased to Companies, and 824 miles belonged to the Native States. On the same date, the total sanctioned mileage, under construction, was 2,487 miles. The total number of passengers carried during the past year was 95½ millions as compared with 88½ millions in the previous year; while the aggregate tonnage moved amounted to 20 millions as against 19½ millions in 1886.

We see that the total capital outlay on the railways and connected steamer services up to the 31st December last amounted, in round numbers, to 183 crores of rupees. Of this sum, 61¾ crores have been expended by Guaranteed Companies, 112¼ on State Railways, 3¾ crores on Assisted Companies' lines, and 5¼ crores on Native State lines. The gross receipts during the calender year 1887 were 18 crores and 47 lakhs, and the working expenses amounted to nearly 50 per cent of the gross receipts. Owing to the decrease of 39 lakhs in the net receipts of the year, the percentage earned on the capital cost of the lines open for traffic, including those belonging to the Native States and the lines owned by Companies which receive little or no assistance from the State, fell to 5·33 from 5·90 in the previous year. This result, no doubt, looks at first sight to be very satisfactory; but averages of this sort are utterly misleading. On examining the figures closely, we find that the total amount received by Government from Guaranteed Companies, under the terms of the agreements with them, was 3 crores and 11¼ lakhs; while the amount required to meet the interest charges guaranteed by the Government amounted to 3 crores and 72¼ lakhs. So the taxpayer had to bear a loss of 61 lakhs on account of the guaranteed lines, which are more profitable investments than the State Railways. Then, we observe that the State lines, either worked directly by State Agency or leased to Companies, do not earn enough to pay the interest on their capital outlay. The total loss on account of State lines managed by the Government amounted to 65½ lakhs during the past year. Again the net earnings of the State lines leased to Companies were only 6½ lakhs, while their expenditure amounted to 47¼ lakhs. Here, too, there was a loss of 40½ lakhs. It will thus be seen that the total amounted to 167 lakhs. Against this amount is to be set the profit derived from the East Indian Railway amounting to 68¾ lakhs. Deducting this sum, the result is a net loss of 98¼ lakhs to Government on account of Indian Railways in 1887. The East Indian Railway has proved a splendid investment. Last year it yielded upwards of 8 per cent on its capital outlay. The Guaranteed lines yielded 5 per cent., but the State lines, excluding the East Indian Railway, returned but 3 per cent. The financial results of the Assisted lines were slightly better; while the smallest earnings were those of the lines in the Native States, which yielded only 2½ per cent.

The enthusiastic advocates of Railway extension in India who are never tired of telling us that Railways in this country have proved sound and profitable investments, would do well to carefully study the figures given above. As a matter of fact, the railway system of India as a whole is a good deal less flourishing than the official reports represent it to be; and that if a few paying lines were left out of the calculation the results would be unquestionably bad. There are only four lines which have brought surplus profits to the State. These are the East Indian Railway, the Eastern Bengal Railway, the Bombay, Baroda and Central Railway and the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. The earnings of these four lines bring up the general average. As Mr. J. M. Maclean, in a paper read before the Society of Arts some time ago, pointed out:—"There are many of the lines which do not pay, and which probably never will. In the official tables the paying lines are made to supplement the losses on the non-paying lines, and thus to present a delusive notion of the Indian Railway system as a whole. Worse still the paying lines are made to support the burden of the rest, and are worked with a view to an excess of profits beyond what they ought to earn, and which can be obtained only by correspondingly high charges, which those who use the lines ought not to be compelled to pay." The official returns, indeed, produce an erroneous impression as to the financial results of the Indian Railway system as a whole. It is a great mistake to suppose that all the Indian railways are paying concerns. The simple truth is, that the majority of the lines do not pay. The report of the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Railways which sat during the Session of 1884, brings to prominent relief the fact that the Indian tax-payer had, up to the end of 1883, to bear a charge of 70 crores on account of railways; and the past four years have added something like ten crores to that enormous sum. In these days when powerful Syndicates in London frequently bring pressure to bear upon the India Office to sanction the extension of railways in this country with guaranteed capital, the non-paying character of the vast majority of the Indian railways cannot be too strongly insisted on.

MORE UNIVERSITY SCANDALS.

IT might at first sight appear that the faults of individuals, which have already been checked, are not fit matters for newspaper discussion; and it is true enough to a certain extent. A in his private capacity assaults B; and B for some cause or other pockets the whipping; the public has no concern with such a case and newspaper discussion would certainly be *in apropos*. But the case becomes quite different when A acts in his official capacity. Then the silence of B, whether voluntary or otherwise, is not at all a material point in the discussion. Public interest requires that the action of A should be judged entirely by its bearings on public conveniences, and that was the principle upon which we acted when we drew public attention to the conduct of certain University officers in a recent issue. It is our painful duty to stir up some more scandals in this. It is said that a Reverend Father has written to the Vice-Chancellor on the subject, and that has brought on unusual vigilance on the part of some of the University authorities. If the disclosures made would lead to the clearance of the Augean stable of the University it would be a great gain.

In the report from which we quoted in our issue of the 16th the name of Babu Kisorimohun Sen Gupta is included among the defaulters, and he figures prominently in a subsequent letter of Mr. Nash in which he recommends that the marks given by the "Babu should be cancelled" and the papers concerned should be "re-examined." Mr. Little, one of the Senior Examiners, supported this recommendation, and a Committee consisting of Sir Alfred Croft and Dr. Gurudas Bannerji was appointed to enquire and report. The Committee's report went dead against the examiner, and his work had to be done over again. All this is simple enough, and calls for no remark. But the point of the joke comes after. The post of an examiner is worth from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,200, and lest the disclosures about their remissness or incompetency should tell against the examiners in future Mr. Nash comes forward with his whitewash. In a letter to the Registrar he says: "I have the honor to state for the information of the Syndicate that of the seven Entrance Examiners reported by me three, Babus Ramachandra Majumdar, Saratchandra Mookerjee and Sarodarunjun Roy, have shown very great care in the re-examination of their papers, and that Babu Rajkumar Sen has been fairly careful. I would recommend these four for re-appointment as Examiners in addition to the three in whose papers no carelessness was discovered, Mr. Thompson, Babu Baidyanath Basu, and Babu Brajamohun Rukhit." This amounts to

saying that defaulters who, after enquiry and condemnation, remove the fruits of their faults, should for the pains they take in correcting their errors be rewarded in future years. It bespeaks an amount of kindliness of feeling which does credit to Mr. Nash; but we doubt its worldly prudence. In one case the commendation does not rise above "fairly careful," and that at the second trial. To our mind such kindness would be greatly at the expense of examinees in future years, and probably be attended by further scandals. Indeed, the attempt to shield the offenders is to our mind a disreputable one. It postpones all consideration for thousands of examinees for the sake of a favoured few. We bear no grudge against any of the defaulters, and would be glad to let them down as gently as possible; but we cannot overlook the fact that gentle treatment and hushing up have been tried too often and without advantage and the time has now come for energetic action. This year the instances of failure have been numerous, and extends in one instance to the higher examiners in the ranks of the B. A. board. In the Minutes of the Syndicate we read :—

'The Registrar submitted the marks awarded by Mr. Thompson in the B. A. Pass paper on Ethics, explaining that, after observing the very striking difference between the marks given by him and those given by Babu Kally Charan Bannerjee, between whom the papers on Ethics were distributed for examination, he had sent a certain number for re-examination to Mr. Bannerjee and to Mr. Stephen, the other examiner in philosophy, with the result that the marks awarded on such re-examination amounted to only 63 and 57 per cent. respectively of those given by Mr. Thompson. Some of the answers were read out to the Syndicate.

RESOLVED.—That the Syndicate, having satisfied themselves that the marks awarded by Mr. Thompson are quite untrustworthy, decide that his examination be cancelled, and that the re-examination of the papers be transferred to Babu Kali Charan Bannerjee with the proviso that Mr. Stephen be also requested to examine 10 per cent. of the papers and to notify the result for the satisfaction of the Syndicate.' (Minutes, 1888-89, pp. 4*f*.)

This is quite discreditable, and after it, it ill becomes the Syndicate to rest satisfied with mere trimming. The punishment for default should be sharp and quick, or the sore will continue to fester.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE Viceroy and family transferred their residence to the new Government House on Monday last.

SIR ASMAN JAH and party have arrived in Simla.

THE Emperors of Germany and Russia witnessed on the 21st instant a grand review of forty thousand troops at Krasno-Selo St. Petersburg.

WE are glad to learn that Mr. Ware-Edgar has very nearly recovered.

IT is said that eight thousand Tibetans have assembled behind the Pemberingo and Jelapla passes. The news has not, however, been confirmed.

THE members of the Calutta Bar gave a congratulatory dinner to the Hon'ble Sir Charles Paul at the Dalhousie Institute on Saturday last.

IN the House of Commons, on Thursday, Mr Smith announced that the Government hope to adjourn Parliament about the 11th of August, and to re-assemble about the beginning of November.

AT the request of the Government of India, Mr. Nolan goes to Burma shortly on a special mission, to see if an organised system of emigration from the over-populated districts of Behar to the fertile lands which await reclamation in the new province can be established.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY, accompanied by Mr. Alexander, Commissioner of Burdwan, Mr. Colvin, Private Secretary, and Captain Rawlinson, left Calcutta on Thursday for Midnapur.

THE Marquis of Lansdowne will arrive at Bombay, it is expected, on the 2nd or 3rd of December, and will receive charge from Lord Dufferin at Calcutta. Lord Dufferin will make a short tour through India before coming to Calcutta.

WE congratulate the Hon'ble Syed Ameer Hossein on his re-appointment to the Supreme Council.

THE Nizam of Haidarabad has commenced proceedings against Abdul Huq in the Bombay High Court.

IT is said that the papers connected with the odiousKirkwood-Budhia case of Patna, along with the Calcutta High Court's opinion, will be referred by the Bengal Government to the Government of India. The decision of the Government will be awaited with feverish anxiety.

IN case of there being a difference of opinion between the Secretary of State and the Government of India regarding the working of the Kalka-Umballa railway, there is a likelihood, it is said, of the line becoming a State undertaking. That would, as we have said from the beginning, be objectionable in the extreme. The State cannot afford such needless luxuries.

WE are sorry to record the death of Babu Bhagavanchandra Rudra M. A., M. D., who as one of the leading medical practitioners of Calcutta had attained to great professional success. He enjoyed the distinction of being a Master of Arts and Doctor of Medicine of the University of Calcutta, and was held in high esteem both for his professional merits and excellent social qualities.

THE LAST meeting of the Legislative Council was held on Wednesday, when Sir Charles Elliott introduced a Bill to make an addition to the Telegraph Act. The Hon. Mr. Westland introduced a Bill to regulate the payment of duty in respect of salt where there has been an alteration of the duty payable in respect thereof. The Hon. Sir Charles Aitchison introduced a Bill to repeal certain enactments relating to contagious diseases.

THE Government was informed that some time ago Mr. Crawford was borrowing money from persons within and outside his jurisdiction, and that regular agents were employed for the disposal of appointments under Mr. Crawford. Once before, under Sir J. Fergusson's Governorship, an attempt was made to disclose similar proceedings, but failed, being rather premature. During the last few months, the authorities feeling that the prestige of British rule and the Civil Service was at stake, efforts were made to bring home certain charges to Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Ommaney was ordered by Government to make full preliminary enquiries and submit a report to the Government Secretary. It is likely that many persons will be examined at Poona and elsewhere. Mr. Ommaney has collected sufficient materials for a *prima facie* case, which was submitted to Government. After mature deliberation the Government decided on the 14th instant to suspend Mr. Crawford on the charge of corruption, and Hunmantrao was arrested on the charge of abetting Mr. Crawford's corrupt practices. It is reported that Government has issued a private circular to the effect that the persons implicated are not to be charged if they give a true statement of the facts as known to them. Hunmantrao's case is fixed for the 31st of July, Mr. Crawford's case is fixed for the 1st of August.

IN the House of Commons, on Monday last, Mr. Smith moved the second reading of the Bill to appoint a Special Commission of Judges to enquire into the charges made against Mr. Parnell by the *Times*. The Commission will consist of Sir James Hannen (President), Sir John Day and Sir Montague E. Smith. Mr. Smith said that the Government would rejoice if the complete innocence of Mr. Parnell was proclaimed by the enquiry. Mr. Parnell denounced the Bill, and stigmatized it as cowardly and un-English. It authorized, he said, an enquiry into the whole agitation of the League. He demanded to confine the enquiry into his conduct and that of other M. P.'s, and to specify the charges in the Bill. In conclusion, Mr. Parnell accused the Government of collusion with the *Times*. Mr. Gladstone supported Mr. Parnell, but Mr. Henry Matthews refused to restrict the inquiry. The debate is adjourned.

THE visit of the Emperor William has removed the Russo-German misunderstanding which existed relative to certain matters, but it has changed nothing in connection with the German alliances, nor Russia's liberty of action. The *Standard* states that the Emperors of Germany and Russia have come to an arrangement, provided Austria assents to the same, to leave Prince Ferdinand unmolested in Bulgaria until the increasing internal complications compel him to abdicate, and then to intervene in order to procure the election of a Prince acceptable to all. The Emperor William arrived at Stockholm on July 26.

WE are glad to find that the Jubilee Sanitarium at Darjiling is gradually commanding public support. Maharani Sarnamayi has given a donation of Rs. 8,000, and Rai Dhunput Sing Bahadur, Rs. 5,000 in aid of the sanitarium. At a public meeting at Howrah, on Tuesday last, resolutions for supporting the sanitarium were passed, and an influential committee was appointed. We trust the community will come forward and devise means for the permanency of the institution.

THERE are some objectionable features in the rules recently promulgated by Government for the guidance of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates. A meeting of these gentlemen was held at the Town-Hall on Wednesday last to consider these rules, and the venerable Mr. Manockji Rustomji, one of the oldest and most respected of our Honorary Magistrates, presided at the deliberations. It was rightly thought that the framer of the rules has made use of an extremely unhappy expression in designating the Presidency Magistrates who render gratuitous service to the public as "unpaid Presidency Magistrates." The following are the more important resolutions carried in the meeting :—

That it would be quite sufficient to say that Honorary Magistrates should commence work at noon, and so far as possible complete the file of business placed before them.

That this meeting regrets that it has been thought proper to take away the privilege hitherto enjoyed by the above-named Magistrates of nominating their own chairman.

That this meeting is of opinion that the latter clause of Rule 11, namely, "but adjournments should be as far as possible from day to day" should be omitted as being simply impossible to carry into practice.

That this meeting is of opinion that Rule 15 is objectionable, inasmuch as the Registrar is placed in a position of calling for explanations from the sitting Magistrates, which is far from desirable, and this meeting is further of opinion that the objection is hightened by reason of there being no necessity for any such rule, the Chief Magistrate by virtue of his position being able to obtain the required information without any such Rule being framed.

That there should be a representation to Government regarding the accommodation for Honorary Magistrates.

THE Indian official has a remarkable knack of running up his budget in a most uncalled for manner, and a recent resolution of the Government of India on "State telegrams" clearly illustrates the force of this observation. The use of these telegrams has been growing quite extravagant of late. Inland State messages increased last year by no less a number than 69,545, which added the sum of Rs. 6,96,181 to the amount

of the telegraph account of the previous year. This increase was due to the operations in Burma, and in the new division of Upper Burma alone 87,500 messages were passed over the wire, representing an expenditure of nearly seven lakhs. Sir Albert Cappel is of opinion that the best stimulus to the growth of real revenue from private traffic is to be found in a thoroughly efficient and rapid service; and the more the wires are freed from unnecessary official business the better can the interests of the public be served. "The curtailment both in length and number of State messages is therefore a matter of importance, and that there is room for improvement in the matter of length may, perhaps, be inferred from the fact that in 1886-87 the average numbers of chargeable words in urgent and deferred State messages were 26 and 24 respectively against 10 in the corresponding classes of private messages." The messages are now mostly marked *urgent* because the Government forbade the use of 'ordinary' messages for State purposes and directed that unless a message should be really 'urgent', it should be marked "deferred." The restriction is now withdrawn. In future, it is directed that State messages may be classed as "urgent," "ordinary," or "deferred," at the discretion of the sender. The Government of India invites the attention of Local Governments to the desirability of including telegraph charges within the contract system of contingencies as the best means of preventing extravagance and abuse of the discretion regarding classification.

THE Government of India have published a Resolution on the general question of Sanitation. The cry of Self-Government is kept up and the people are deemed fitted to undertake all duties that cost money. The resolution observes that the main obstacles which have hitherto impeded the sanitary improvement in India lay in the ignorance of the masses and their dislike to any change of custom, in the want of efficient executive agencies, and last, though not least, in the want of funds. Upon the first of these obstacles the Governor-General in Council does not on the present occation desire to dwell. The want of funds and the absence of a suitable agency are now supposed so be supplied by the creation of local and municipal boards, and the principal point to which the attention of these bodies should be directed in the matter of sanitation are pure water, drainage and conservancy. To assist them there will be appointed in each province a Sanitary Board consisting of a Sanitary Commissioner, a Public Works officer, and an Administrative officer of experience. This Board will undertake the sanitary survey of towns and rural areas, and will advise and direct sanitary operations. As regards pecuniary aid local Governments will be authorised to raise a loan fund, from which local bodies will be allowed to borrow for sanitary purposes where improvements of great magnitude are to be undertaken. Local bodies may come direct to the Government of India, and poor local areas may in certain exceptional cases receive free grants of money from local Governments. We will review the Resolution in our next.

OUR Mahammedan friends have been alarmed at the proposal of the Public Service Commission for the abolition of the Statutory Civil Service, and have given expression to their feeling but too clearly in a representation recently addressed to the Government. A Memorial of the National Mahammedan Association says that the Association views with apprehension the effects of the recommendation for the introduction of a system of competition in making appointments to the higher grades of the Public Service. It fears that should these recommendations be carried out, the Mahammedans will be placed at a great disadvantage as compared with their Hindu compeers, and will have no chance of holding their own against them. The Association has to make the sad confession that the Hindu competitor is enabled to outsrip his Mahammedan rival in the race of education, and if a system of competition be allowed to replace recruitment by nomination, the results will be disastrous to the Mohamedan community. Under these circumstances, the Association begs that, if the Statutory Civil Service is to be abolished, as recommended by the Public Service Commission, the Government should reserve to itself the power of appointing by nomination to the higher grades of the service any native of India of tried ability and integrity whenever it may deem it fit or desirable to make such an appointment on political and other grounds. We have repeatedly tried to impress upon our Mohamedan friends the necessity of bestirring themselves a little and availing themselves of the many and exceptionable opportunities specially provided for their education. The Government has always told them the same thing, but they will not listen to good advice. Fair field and no favour is what they must be prepared for in the struggle for existence, and they must make up their minds to "hold their own" that way.

THE following Resolution was recorded by the Managing Committee of the British Indian Association at their meeting on Thursday last:—"The Managing Committee of the British Indian Association desire to place on record their deep sense of the irreparable loss sustained by the Association by the death of Babu Joy Kissen Mukerji. They mourn in this melancholy event the loss of one of their most esteemed colleagues, who had since the foundation of the Association greatly helped them by his co-operation. Babu Joy Kissen Mukerji was one of the founders of the Association, and a member of its Executive Committee from the day of its establishment. He likewise acted on several occasions as one of its Vice-Presidents, and in every capacity, he served the Association most loyally and faithfully. His energy, activity, experience and business-capacity eminently fitted him for the public life he always led; and he was foremost in every political movement undertaken during the last fifty years. As a landed proprietor it was but natural for him to take a prominent part in those questions which concerned the well-being of zemindars; but he was no less mindful of the good of the community at large. Gifted with a liberal mind and keen political foresight, and possessed of a thorough knowledge alike of the *minutæ* of zemindari management as of the work of public administration, Babu Joykissen Mukerji brought to the counsels of the Association an amount of help that contributed most materially to its success."

THE inhabitants of the Barrackpore Sub-division have submitted a memorial to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor praying that the Sub-division may be withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Barrackpore Cantonment and placed under a civil officer. The grounds upon which the memorialists base their prayer are that the Barrackpore Sub-Division being so near to Calcutta is inhabited by a highly intelligent and educated community, and the administration ought, therefore, to be entrusted into the hands of a trained civil officer possessing an intimate knowledge not only of the vernacular of the Sub-division but a thorough grasp of the principles of law and jurisprudence. It is impossible for a Sub-Divisional officer to be acquainted with the wants of the people in his Sub-division without undertaking periodical tours to which Government very properly attaches much importance, and the Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore from the nature of his duties is unable to undertake these periodical tours. The strongest ground which the memorialists have urged in support of their prayer is that there is always very considerable difficulty in getting suitable military men for the office of Cantonment Magistrate. This is clear from the circumstance that Colonel Hopkinson has with few interruptions been continuously acting as Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore for the last 13 years, his appointment dating as far back as December 1875; and although he was appointed Deputy Commissioner and his permanent appointment is Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore he still continues to be Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpur. If a civil officer were in charge of the Barrackpur Sub-division, it is inconceivable that his tenure of office would have been so long. The difficulty of finding suitable military officers to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate will, in future, the Memorialists submit, be still further enhanced by the new rule which limits a military officer to continue as Cantonment Magistrate for a period of 5 years. The rule may be necessary in the interests of the military service, but would be disastrous to the efficiency of military officers in civil employ. Nor are the financial reasons to be overlooked. The consolidated pay of the present Cantonment Magistrate is Rs 1000 a month and then he has the usual sub-divisional establishment. The pay of the Sub-Divisional Officer of the proposed Sub-division need not be more than Rupees four to five hundred a month, and then an extra allowance of one or two hundred a month might be given to the Station Staff officer who could act as Cantonment Magistrate, and thus the reform which the Memorialists have suggested can be effected without any additional expenditure. The prayer of the memorialists is a very reasonable one, and, we are sure, it will meet with that consideration which it deserves.

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Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*July* 25, 1888.

GENERAL,—Babu Nitya Nanda Bhar, Deputy Collector, attached to the District of Burdwan, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B C) of 1880, in that District.

Mr F R S Collier, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore, is allowed leave for two months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Mr P H O'Brien, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Madhubani, Darbhunga, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Rungpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr F R S Collier, or until further orders.

Mr E F Growse, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Buxar, Shahabad, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civile Leave Code, with effect from the 18th proximo.

This cancels the orders of the 17th instant, granting Mr. Crowse privilege leave for one month, and appointing him to act as Magistrate and Collector of Bankura.

Babu Dwarka Nath Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Madaripore, Furridpore, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-one days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Babu Rajendra Chunder Ghose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furridpore, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Madaripore Sub-Division of that District, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Dwarka Nath Roy, or until further orders.

Mr D J Macpherson is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Bankura, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W V G Tayler, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga.

Mr Surya Kumar Agasti, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that District.

Moulvi Abdul Ghuffur, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is allowed leave for four months, under section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 20th March last.

Babu Mohesh Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Murshidabad, is allowed leave for two months, under section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Babu Radha Kant Bannerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is posted temporarily to the sudder station of the District of Murshidabad.

Babu Baroda Churn Mitter, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-four days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Babu Bolak Chand, Subordinate Judge of Purneah' is transferred temporarily to Gya for two months with effect from the 15th instant.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. J. R. Napier of his appointment of Presidency Magistrate of the town of Calcutta.

Babu Gunga Narain Roy, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gyebanda, Rungpore, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Babu Bunshidhar Bannerji, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Babu Ashutosh Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Bench at the head-quarters of the Munshigunge Sub-Division of the District of Dacca, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class :—

Babu Sasi Mohun Paul, Babu Kally Krishna Paul, Babu Prem Benod Paul, Munshi Aminuddin Bhuah. Babu Kally Nath Bose, Munshi Pirbaksh, Babu Sri Nath Roy Chowdhry, and Babu Raj Kumar Mitter.

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NOTICE.—The Sixteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office No. 8 Forbes Street, on Wednesday the 8th day of August 1888 at 3 P. M. to transact the following business :

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2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation but who are eligible for re election.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April 1889 and to fix their remuneration.

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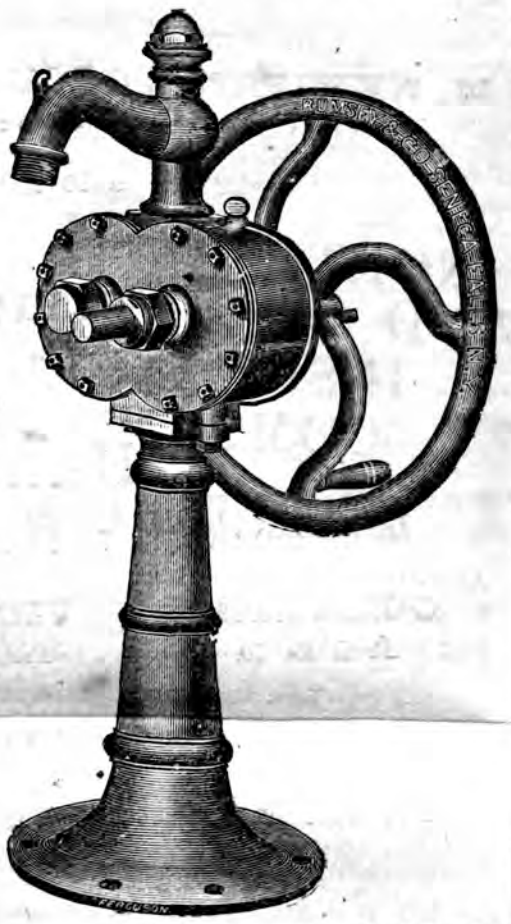

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